

1899	APRIL	1899				
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
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30						

MOON'S PHASES.						
☾ Third Quarter	3	8:55 a. m.	☾ First Quarter	17	5:53 p. m.	
☾ New Moon	10	1:21 a. m.	☾ Full Moon	25	2:22 p. m.	

BEN HOGAN'S BRAND OF CHARITY.

How Benevolence is Practically Worked by a Reformed Pugilist in Chicago.

[C. S. Severance in the Chicago Record.]

In these days, when the starving are fed with red tickets, it is pleasant to light upon such work as is being done at Ben Hogan's Humane Exchange, at Clinton and Madison streets. At this west side resort from 600 to 800 men are fed and lodged daily. Among these men of the place are to be found murderers, confidence men, thieves, cracksmen, tradesmen, expert accountants, college men and an almost endless variety of unfortunates. Standing back of this movement and exercising a parental care over it, is generous, big-hearted Ben Hogan, the reconstructed prize-fighter and formerly one of the most conspicuous sporting men in America.

Passing down the flight of stairs that leads from the street, the visitor opens a door and looks in at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on a most astounding scene. Two hundred men are to be seen in the one large room. A part of them, seated at tables, are eating from bowls. Others are standing, huddled together, in groups, and a pitiable travesty on stock exchange proceedings is being enacted. Some run to whom articles of clothing have been given in dispensing of them to his fellows. Money is scarce and bidding is slow. Five cents will sometimes purchase a fairly good overcoat, while 50 cents is about the maximum price which such a garment will bring. Shoes are worth from 5 to 25 cents, according to quality and condition. When the transfer has been made and the seller has received his cash, he walks over to the desk in one corner of the room and lays down 2 cents for a meal ticket.

Cheap and Wholesome.

For this investment he receives a bowl of nourishing stew, together with excellent fresh bread and a bowl of genuine coffee. The stew is composed of beans, beef and corn starch, and nothing but wholesome food products enter into its composition.

In one corner of the room is an improvised tailor shop. Here the men do their mending. Among their number are those who are expert with the needle. If, as occasionally happens, a man is unaccustomed to sewing he can get his repairing neatly done by a fellow sojourner at a cost of a few pennies. And this is also true in the section of the room where barbering is done. In most cases, however, the men do their own shaving. Another important adjunct of the establishment is the cobbling department. The basement is rich in its provisions for the immediate necessities of the physical man.

The picture has its comic as well as its tragic and pathetic phases. Among the frequenters of the mission is a man who is known to his fellows as "Jumbo." He weighs considerably over 200 pounds, wears a black beard in the style approved by anarchists, and is altogether lazy, fat and filthy. This man is about 55 years old and is both incompetent and indolent to work. Another frequent is a man who has been dubbed by his companions as the "Jesuit." He is also a middle-aged incompetent and he received his sobriquet through his habit of wearing an immense rope or heavy line tied firmly around his middle.

At the Lodging House.

The lodging accommodations are at 22 Meridian street, known as Hogan's alley. The building is four stories in height and there are bunks to accommodate 500 men. In times of rush 100 additional sleepers find places on the floors. The first floor is given up to an office, a sitting room and a washroom. In the washroom may be had warm water and facilities for washing clothes. It is equipped with a drum, in which fifty suits of underwear may be dried at one time. The three upper floors of the building are devoted entirely to sleeping. They are filled with plain board bunks without mattresses or pillows. The bunks are arranged in tiers, one above another, and each morning they are swept out and made clean. Every window in the building is tightly closed and two large stoves on each floor keep the temperature up to summer heat throughout the night. Many of the men remove all of their clothing, using it for a mattress and pillows. The cleanliness of the men is in evidence here. On one floor the American, Irish and Germans sleep, on another the Poles and Danes are found, and the other floor is almost entirely filled with Swedes. In the spring the windows are covered with canvas and these rooms are fumigated thoroughly once a month.

Requires Great Tact.

It requires consummate skill and ex-

traordinary tact to handle this body of men and to keep them within bounds. Reduced to their poverty to the direst want, they become of necessity desperate. Those who are not already criminal are in imminent danger of falling into that class. Many of them are daring as well as desperate. There are bold spirits who have braved the terrors of the frigid zones and endured the heat of the tropics in their quest for gold and adventures. There is more than one baffled prospector from the Klondike who seeks shelter at night in Ben Hogan's mission and the sailors can be counted by the score. The safety of Chicago's streets at night and the security of her homes and property by day is dependent in large degree upon this element. It is this feature of the case that makes the work of providing for them a down right necessity and the question, aside from its Christian and humanitarian aspects, is one that is enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of the best classes of people in this and every city. And this leads up to the methods and personality of the man who has this work in charge.

The Man Himself.

Ben Hogan is an interesting figure. He is now about 60 years old. His early career as a sporting man and prize fighter was full of adventures and danger. During the war he was a blockade runner in Charleston harbor. He was sentenced in Washington to be shot, but Abraham Lincoln pardoned him. Later he went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he made fortunes in running sporting resorts, gambling houses, concert halls and saloons. Having made all the money he wanted, Mr. Hogan started for Paris, but was converted in New York city. He immediately devoted his life to mission work, in which he has been engaged ever since. He was a sport of the old school and was the associate of Morrissey and John C. Heenan. His last battle in the prize ring was fought with Tom Allen in 1873 at Council Bluffs and was for the championship of America. Mr. Hogan came to Chicago with Major Whittle and the old Marshall hall and there held meetings three weeks. He has done mission work in Berlin, Paris, London and all the way from New York to the Sandwich islands and back again. He has spoken in many of the leading churches in this country and Europe and for the first two years in which he was engaged in mission work he hired his own opera house and paid all his own expenses. His aim, however, was to get among the poor people and his abandoned speaking to wealthy congregations. Through the aid of T. W. Harvey he opened a mission on Madison street in Chicago.

Having experienced all the ups and downs incident to a wayward career, Mr. Hogan is eminently qualified for the work to which he is devoting his life.

Sometimes Uses His Fists.

Ben Hogan preaches plain and forcible sermons. An intoxicated man came into his mission one day last week and attempted to create a disturbance. The fellow was abusive, and spoiling for a fight. Seeing that kind words were of no avail in this case Ben promptly knocked the man down and kicked him out the door. "Is that the way you preach the gospel?" asked the astonished intruder. "Yes," replied Hogan, "with my mouth, my fist and my boots." On another occasion a quarrelsome sailor drew a long dirk on Hogan and made a vicious lunge at him. Dodging the thrust Mr. Hogan dealt the man a knock-out blow on the jugular and disarmed him as he lay on the floor. When the sailor had regained his feet Ben handed him the knife and asked him to try it again. The fellow had enough, however, and showed no inclination to repeat the experience. He is a regular attendant at the mission now, and a warm friend of Hogan's. In the evenings Mr. Hogan frequently gives the boys an informal talk. He doesn't touch on religion much, but he deals with such homely virtues as truthfulness, honesty, industry, sobriety and purity. They are not ready for the meat of the gospel, only for the milk of the milk. His practiced eye can look a man through in an instant and he never fails to detect beneath the coarse exterior a possibly dying spark of self-respecting manhood. And when he has found it he knows how to kindle it into a flame. There is many a sober and industrious man in Chicago to-day who owes his self-respect to Ben Hogan's encouraging word and helping hand. Regarding his methods, Mr. Hogan has the following to say:

Principles on Which He Works.

"If you find a man for nothing and sleep a man for nothing you make him a bum and worse than a nothing. When I established this work everything was free and I soon discovered that I was doing more harm than good. The lodging-house was not included in my original plan, but it soon became evident that it was a necessity. One of three things confronted the class of men who came to my mission. Either they must sleep in a barrel-house, lay in the junkyard or walk the streets all night. Under these circumstances a man becomes dissipated, lazy, sick and a bum. And so to my plan of feeding the men I added the plan of lodging them. At first I hoped to feed 100 men a day, but the work has grown and now I am feeding and lodging from 600 to 800 men every day. Out of this number less than 5 per cent. are tramps, and I take this class of men as do a rattlesnake. A man can live with me for 8 cents a day. Of course if a fellow comes in hungry or tired and has no 2 cents with which to purchase a meal or a lodging I give it to him free. But I discountenance this sort of thing and teach them to pay for their accommodations. Many of them get odd jobs and manage to earn their own way thus. I am dealing for the most part with men out of work. A kind word saves a life sometimes. It is sometimes necessary to rule with an iron rod in dealing with these men, and occasionally they hate me just as Christ was hated by those he benefited."

There are about 200 men from 40 to 50 years old who live regularly at this mission, earning their way by odd jobs that they pick up about the city. They are too feeble to work more than an hour at a time and can only hope to receive a few cents for the labor

Bennington Church Directory

Second Congregational, Cor. Main and School Sts.; Rev. Charles R. Seymour, pastor; Sunday preaching services 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school directly after morning service; Christian Endeavor at 3:30 and 5 p. m., on Sunday; "Guideboard" branch school, 3:30 p. m.; midweek meetings on Thursday evenings, in chapel, Tuesday evenings at "Guideboard," at 7:30.

St. Francis de Sales, Catholic, Main St., Rev. A. J. Barron, pastor; Sunday services: Mass at 8 a. m.; High Mass and sermon at 10 a. m.; Rosary, Benediction of Blessed Sacrament at 4 p. m.

St. Peter's church, Episcopal, Cor. Pleasant and School Sts., Rev. Philip Schuyler, rector; Sunday services: Holy Communion at 7:30 a. m., except first Sunday in month, Morning Prayer and sermon at 10:30 a. m., Sunday school at 12 m., Evening Prayer at 5 p. m., Daily Morning Prayer 9 o'clock, Friday evening 7:30.

First Methodist Episcopal, Main St., Rev. James L. Atwell, pastor; Sunday services: Brotherhood meeting at 9:45 a. m., preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday school at 12 m., Epworth League, Tuesdays at 4 p. m.; class meetings Tuesdays and Wednesdays at 1:30 p. m.; general prayer meeting on Thursday evenings; Ladies' Aid Society, Friday evenings, fortnightly.

First Baptist Church, Cor. Main and Willow Sts., Rev. George Benedict Lawson, pastor. Regular services: Sunday morning worship at 10:30 a. m., Bible school at 12 m., Junior Endeavor at 3:30 p. m., Senior Endeavor at 5 p. m., evening worship at 7:30 p. m.; prayer Thursday, at 7:30 p. m. All the seats are free at all services.

Sacred Heart Church, School St., Rev. Phileas E. LaChance, pastor; Mass at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m., Vesper service at 3 p. m., Sunday school class after Mass.

First Congregational Church, Cor. Montague Ave. and Main street, Rev. M. L. Severance, pastor; Sunday services, 11 a. m., Sunday school 12:30 p. m., evening service 7 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursdays at 7 p. m.

North Bennington.

First Congregational, Bank St., Rev. C. H. Peck, pastor; Sunday services: Public worship, 11 a. m.; Bible school, 12:10; Christian Endeavor meeting at 6 p. m.; evening union service alternates between Baptist and Congregational churches at 7:30 p. m.; mid week meeting Thursday, at 7:30 p. m.

First Baptist Church St., Rev. R. B. Tozer, pastor; Sunday services: public worship, 11 a. m.; Bible school, 12:10; Baptist union meeting, at 6 p. m.; evening union service alternates between Congregational and Baptist churches at 7 p. m.; mid week prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30.

Methodist Episcopal, Rev. H. D. Spencer, pastor. Sunday services: Public worship, 2 p. m.; Epworth League, 7:30; mid-week prayer meeting Thursday, 7:30 p. m.

they perform in a day. They bring lunches that are given them at private houses to the mission and receive there a large bowl of coffee for 1 cent. The "hand out" lunches that used to be deposited in the nearest saloon are now eaten and enjoyed when accompanied by the bowl of coffee, which Mr. Hogan furnishes. In this way thousands of men have been sobered.

There is another class of men who are able to obtain work only at certain seasons of the year. Having earned \$5 or \$6, they form a club of from ten to twenty members and elect a treasurer. He takes charge of all the funds and the members go to him daily for their allowance. In this way and at this mission a \$5 note will support a man for sixty-two and a half days. These club members are an honest lot, who believe in cutting their arguments to suit the cloth. A prominent merchant of the city said yesterday: "There is not a movement in Chicago in behalf of this class of needy and desperate men that is accomplishing better results than Ben Hogan's mission. His Christianity is of the practical kind that gets right hold of the hearts of these fellows. It shines with a clear and steady light in that dark basement of his and has been the means of rescuing many a man from his life of sin."

A Gain Reported.

"My mother had dizzy spells and she began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. She gained in health and strength and was soon able to go about the house. She is now enjoying good health. We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine there is." Miss Nettie M. Gross 39 Brewster St., Rockland, Me.

Hood's Pills give strength even while their cathartic qualities are at work. Easy to take.

Accident on the Narrow Gauge.

When about two and one-half miles from Brattleboro last Saturday, the narrow gauge which left there at 5:40 p. m., rounded a sharp corner and dashed into a mass of stone and earth which had rolled upon the track as the result of a landslide. The engineer saw the obstruction in time to reverse the engine, but the shock when the train struck the rocks was enough to derail and smash the engine to quite a considerable extent. It was thrown off towards the river bank, which at this point is about 30 feet high, and had it not been for the prompt action on the part of the engineer a horrible tragedy would have resulted, as the train was crowded with passengers. It was a narrow escape, but beyond a severe shaking up and a good fright no injuries were received by them. A wrecking train which came up from Brattleboro took them to that place where they were forced to remain until 3:30 the next day.

Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Scalloes and Sweating feet. At all drug stores and shoe stores, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

AN ALLIANCE.

Germans Suspicious of Anglo-Americans.

Washington Officials Were Worried Over Samoa.

Now Believe Situation Will Yield to Cool Treatment.

British Foreign Office Disappointed at the Latest Outbreak.

Germany Wants "Necessary Guarantees of Respect" For Her Treaty Rights

Washington, April 12.—Both the British and German embassies here last night received long cablegrams from their foreign offices, reporting on the developments in Samoa. That from London was from the British consul at Apia, and said that the casualties were one British officer killed and two or three American officers killed and five American sailors wounded, with two English sailors wounded. The purport of the German dispatch is not known. It reached here about 8 o'clock, and took an hour and a half to decipher.

The dispatch to the British embassy was in the main a confirmation of the facts given in the Associated Press dispatches. It was conservative in tone. One point of significance to the embassy was the fact that it apparently contradicted a published report of a large number of casualties on the side of the joint American-English forces. Another important point was that it announced only one British officer killed.

The action of Great Britain in ordering two more warships to Samoa attracted considerable attention, and it was stated that if the British ships are so reinforced, Germany would take similar steps and augment her naval representation in those waters to meet any possible contingency. So far, however, no action looking to reinforcing the United States naval forces there has been taken. The view is held in German circles that much of the delay in settling the Samoan troubles, as well as the grave aspect the matter has assumed, is due to a desire on the part of Great Britain to bring about an alliance with the United States.

The acute situation in Samoa gave rise to grave apprehension among United States officials early yesterday, but the conclusion was reached, as the department has stated, that the situation is one that will yield to sensible and cool treatment, if all the parties to the Berlin treaty are sincere in an effort to prevent further trouble. As put by a cabinet officer, the killing of the sailors has not materially changed the general problem, though it has undoubtedly added to the difficulty of dealing with the specific situation.

The only official news received touching the last incident was contained in Admiral Kautz's cablegram. The secretary said that no additional instructions were to be sent by him to the admiral. The secretary of state, however, has been told that he is at liberty to forward any instructions to the admiral that he may deem necessary, but that if he concludes to do so, he must act immediately, as the mail steamer leaves the nearest cable point for Apia today.

The Philadelphia was short-handed for officers before the loss of Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan, and the department yesterday promptly sent telegraphic orders to Mare Island to dispatch some officers to recruit the force. Lieutenant Scheute goes out as executive officer, with Lieutenant W. S. Hughes, Lieutenant Schofield and Lieutenant Hetherton. Surgeon Stearns is ordered from the New York navy yard to the Philadelphia. All of these officers are expected to take the mail steamer of the 15th inst. for Apia.

The diplomatic negotiations of the day were not directed particularly to the encounter, as the official information is too meager thus far to warrant positive official action. There were many inquiries, however, and the state department and the British and German embassies exchanged such advice as they had on the subject. In the main the diplomatic negotiations continued to center around the high commission. On this subject a breach is gradually opening between Great Britain and Germany because of the refusal of Great Britain to have the commission leave San Francisco on the 19th.

While the Germans are anxious and our officials are willing that the start should be made on the 19th, Great Britain insists on proceeding with deliberation, allowing full time for instructions to the British commander by mail and not by cable. This, of course, would make it impossible for the commission to leave in a body this month. To overcome this stand by the British foreign office a suggestion has been made that the appointment of an umpire, which is one of the points still in dispute, be settled after the commission can get away, though with some branches of its instructions incomplete. The remaining features, including that as to how a decision shall be made, and in what case an umpire shall be called in, would be forwarded to them later. In the meantime they could be making their preliminary examinations, the final decisions being reserved

until complete instructions were in hand. This German proposal does not meet with favor among the British officials, who have determined that the British commissioner, Mr. Elliot, shall not leave until his functions can be exactly defined.

Rose Was Too Hasty.

London, April 12.—The outbreak in Samoa, just when the powers had agreed upon the appointment of a commission to settle the difficulties there, has caused great annoyance and disappointment at the foreign office here, where it is regarded as making the already serious complications still graver. While they have difficulty in expressing a definite opinion upon the fresh developments, it is acknowledged that the foreign office officials think it has been manifested that there has been hasty and aggressive action upon the part of German Consul Rose. Although he may have many technical reasons for the part he has played in behalf of German interests, it is asserted that he has been the prime cause of the fresh outbreak, which, it is added, will necessarily greatly embarrass the endeavors which the three powers are making to restore a satisfactory and amicable state of affairs.

The foreign office officials appear to think that it was obviously the duty of the three consuls to uphold the decision of the supreme court, which, according to the telegrams received, decided to reinstate Tanus in place of the provisional government, and that the action of Herr Rose in issuing a counter-proclamation supporting the rebellious faction could not but have a disastrous effect, as shown by the fighting described in yesterday's dispatches.

Further, the officials of the foreign office think it impossible to say to a certainty how events will develop, but they are of the opinion that it is high time the commissioners got to work, in order to settle once for all the deplorable state of affairs which has arisen in Samoa.

Germany's Attitude.

Berlin, April 12.—The semi-official North German Gazette confirms the statement made by the Neuesten Nachrichten to the effect that the German representative on the Samoan commission will be appointed only when Great Britain shall have given the necessary guarantees to insure respect for German treaty rights, and adds that it has reason to know the German government has asked for a definite statement as to the position of the British government towards the Samoan treaty.

An official dispatch from Apia, dated April 6, says:

"The British have been bombarding a Samoan village daily, and the adherents of both Tanu and Mataafa are plundering foreign property. On April 1 an Anglo-American party of 70 men fell into an ambush near Vaele. Three officers were killed and two light guns were captured. The warships afterwards renewed the bombardment."

The officials here point out that the engagement appears to have occurred at the same place that a landing party from the German warships Olga, Eber and Adler had an encounter with the natives in 1888.

The Poverty of Rome.

There is a terrible poverty in Rome, of which the beggars who await you at every street corner are but too genuine a sign. The first gesture learned by the children of poor people in Rome is to hold out their hands for alms. They begin when they are so young that they can only totter, and they are still holding out their hands for alms when they can only totter because they are so old.

Yet another sign of it I find in the 3,000 cabmen of Rome, sitting hungrily on their boxes, in their worn eaten fur coats, too lazy to do anything but sit there holding out their whips to solicit every passer and unable to make a decent living even in a place so frequented by strangers and a place where every one drives. But even here, in these beggars and cabmen, is there not a certain participation, at all events, in that open air life which is the felicity of Rome? "Abbiamo pazienza," say the poor people, and sit in the sun.—Arthur Symons in Harper's Magazine For April.

Cured Him.

An intimate friend of Rear Admiral John W. Philip tells the following anecdote of the gallant naval officer: Though Philip's religious side has been much emphasized and commented on, he is a determined man and will brook no opposition. Once when he was in charge of the Pacific Mail steamer China he carried two passengers of foreign nationality who persisted in smoking in their staterooms during the hours when smoking was prohibited. Philip, then captain, called their attention to the fact, but instead of heeding his warning one answered him impudently. Nothing further was said at the time, but the next morning the offensive passenger was handcuffed to the upper deck for three hours, and for the remainder of the trip that particular person seemed to have lost all desire to indulge in back talk to the captain.

The Ashes of Love.

The women are telling of an Atchison man who treated his wife with indifference and cruelty in their early married life. They say he is now down on his knees blowing into the dead ashes of her love trying to revive a spark of affection for him. How women love to picture a man in such an attitude! It is probably the dream of every neglected wife that some day her husband will try to warm his hands like a frozen cupid at the fires of her love, and will find only dead ashes there. There are enough dead ashes in the average woman's dreams to macadamize a road.—Atchison Globe.

A Brain Twister For Robert.

A discouraged editor asked the following question: "If Bob Ingersoll insists that there is no hell, will he state what becomes of the man who takes the paper three or four years without paying for it and then tells the postmaster that he does not want it?"—Hawkinsville (Ga.) Dispatch.

SAMOANS IN AMBUSH.

Made an Attack Upon the Forces of Americans and British.

Practically at the Mercy of the Rebels.

Story That Mataafa Would Have Surrendered But For Germany's Consul.

Apia, April 2, via Auckland, N. Z., April 12.—A reconnoitering party made up of American and British sailors was ambushed yesterday by a large body of Mataafa's warriors, and, after making a most heroic stand, they were compelled to retreat, leaving three officers and four men dead on the field.

The allied forces were in charge of Lieutenant Freeman of the British cruiser Tauranga. With him were Lieutenant P. V. Lansdale and Ensign J. R. Monaghan of the United States cruiser Philadelphia. All three officers were killed. Two American and two British marines were also killed.

The allied forces numbered about 214, and with them were about 150 "friendlies." They had got into the outskirts of Apia, and were passing through a German plantation, when suddenly they were fired on from the rear, left and front.

Several were wounded at the first volley, and the firing was so heavy that a less gallant band would inevitably have been demoralized. The "friendlies" were utterly panic-stricken, and they bolted and fled.

The same night the friendlies found the bodies of all the officers headless. The bodies were buried with all honors at Mulinu on Easter Sunday. Their heads were subsequently brought in by some French priests, and the graves were reopened and the heads buried with the bodies.

Lieutenants Freeman and Lansdale were capable and popular officers. The former was single, and the latter was married in June. The officers who returned are Lieutenant George E. Cayo of the Porpoise and Lieutenant C. M. Perkins of the Philadelphia.

All behaved splendidly. Lieutenant Cayo took command of the retreat. Captain Sturdee of the Porpoise was away on an expedition with his cruiser, and Gaunt's brigade was also absent on duty.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but probably 50 of the rebels were killed and many were wounded. The bodies of three rebels were found near the spot where Lieutenant Lansdale and Ensign Monaghan of the Philadelphia were killed. The priests buried 33 other rebels, and much blood was seen on the road over which the Mataafans had been dragging away their dead and wounded. There were also pools of blood behind the coconut trees, the bullets from the American and British rifles going right through the thick trees and killing men hiding behind them. Some of the rebels fired from the tops of coconut palms. The rebels opened fire near the town yesterday evening.

It is now proposed to summon another warship, to distribute more arms among the friendlies and to import additional friendlies from Tutuila. It is also suggested that troops might be obtained from New Zealand or Sydney, New South Wales.

If a sufficient quantity of arms could be obtained, about 2000 friendlies could be used against the Mataafans. But they are not brave, and have not shown fighting qualities excepting those with Gaunt's brigade, and that force may not accomplish much.

Admiral Kautz, Captain White of the Philadelphia and the American men and officers generally have earned golden opinions, as have Captains Stuart and Sturdee of the British navy. They are doing everything possible, and every one recognizes better men could not be handling the situation.

The Samoans say Mataafa, on three occasions, had resolved to surrender, but Consul Rose advised him not to do so, and he now says he will never give in, but will fight to the death.

Lieutenant Philip Lanhorn Lansdale was born in the District of Columbia, Feb. 15, 1855, and entered the naval academy June 6, 1873. He graduated in 1873 and was promoted ensign in 1881, and after duty at the Washington navy yard was transferred to the Philadelphia in June, 1890. He was made lieutenant, junior grade, in 1893. He was in charge of the caravels at the World's fair in Chicago, and after receiving his full lieutenantcy, was a short time on the battleship Massachusetts. In June, 1894, he was ordered to the Philadelphia.

Ensign John R. Monaghan was appointed to the Naval academy as a cadet from the state of Washington, entering Annapolis on Sept. 7, 1891. He graduated and was made an ensign in July, 1897, being assigned to the Philadelphia, to which vessel he was attached up to the time of his death.

Many Narrow Escapes.

North Adams, Mass., April 12.—A fire in the Congregational church yesterday caused a damage of \$10,000, the main portion of the church being gutted. The congress of nations' fair was in progress in one of the booths, where an oil stove exploded. The decorations were soon in flames, which spread with great rapidity. The ladies in the booths and the patrons of the fair had narrow escapes from the flames. A valuable loan collection, libraries and private property were destroyed.

Miles of Advertising.

No street in the world is more plastered with advertising than Broadway, New York. Even to those recognizing that fact the amount does not appear startling until it is put into figures. The combined length of the two sides of Broadway from the Battery to Central park is 52,800 feet. The amount of advertising on the buildings and in shop windows is such that it would take a man between eight and ten days of eight hours each to read his way up one side and down the other.